

Mr. Henry Dalziel, Attorney-General Sir P. E. Smith and Sir Alfred Mond. Lord Dalziel's appointment as War Secretary is considered certain. Mr. Balfour's position is doubtful, but little credence is placed in the rumor that the Unionists threaten to quit if he is left out of the new Cabinet.

Churchill to Get Back.
London, Dec. 7.—It is generally expected that some post will be offered to Winston Churchill, while little credence is placed in the rumor that he will succeed Viscount Grey, it is believed he may follow Walter Runciman as President of the Board of Trade.

The greatest interest centres in the personality of the new Foreign Secretary. Two names are mentioned—Lloyd George himself and Lord Curzon. It is generally assumed that the latter will be the favorite for the post, he having had great experience abroad, and the command of public confidence to an exceptional degree.

Until late in the evening, however, those in Mr. Lloyd George's confidence believed that, following the precedent of the Salisbury administration, Mr. Lloyd George would himself take the post of Foreign Secretary. Lord Northcliffe, who has disavowed any intention of entering the Cabinet, said this evening:

"I strongly urged Mr. Lloyd George to take the Foreign Secretaryship. I consider that he is eminently fitted for the responsibilities of the post, particularly in view of his knowledge of America and his sympathetic feeling for the American people and institutions. We are through with those who knew little of America or foreign conditions in general, and Mr. Lloyd George is the one man available, having in an eminent degree the qualities needed in the foreign situation. I am hopeful that he will see his way to accepting this view."

The position of the labor element is the only obstacle in Lloyd George's way, but the new Prime Minister is determined to make every reasonable concession, while the Laborites are pleased at the consideration given them after Mr. Asquith's neglectful attitude. According to Mr. O'Grady, president of the General Federation of Labor Unions, Asquith treated the labor leaders as mere office boys in the Government.

Strict Measures Urged.
Purchase by the Government of all essential imported foodstuffs, the commandeering or control of all home production and of all shipping, and the supply on the retail market at prices which would give to the consumer the full benefit of these measures were advocated to-day at the national conference of trades unionists.

During the discussion Charles G. Amson of the British Trades Union League, who attended the conference in the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco last year, made a violent attack on Mr. Lloyd George, who he charged, had "not done a thing for the workers and has only added to their misery and added his political faith."

While the conference was in progress the Labor members of the House of Commons, including the members of the Independent Labor party, were summoned to a conference with Mr. Lloyd George.

It is said that George Nicoll Barnes, Labor member of Parliament for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow and a Privy Councillor, and Arthur Henderson, president of the Board of Education in the cabinet, will be members of the conference and that one of them will sit in the war council. In addition it is also said three under secretaries will be allotted to the Labor party.

Favors Strong Policy.
The Daily Chronicle says Lloyd George is believed to favor a strong labor policy, including state control of all coal fields and other large developments in the direction of collective ownership.

It is asserted unanimously in the press that if Mr. Lloyd George succeeds his present ally in a national election, he will pursue a simple, looking to the needs of the war alone, which the newspapers say is the prime necessity of the moment. There are further manifestations of anxiety in the press that the labor strikes have disastrous effects for the nation.

The Labor Parliamentary party passed a resolution to-day expressing the hope that in this supreme crisis an endowment will be made by the new Government to settle the Irish question and bring about the widest measure of cooperation of all forces and energies of the nation and the empire.

MUCH PLEDGED TO LABOR
It is understood Mr. Lloyd George is aiming at a Cabinet of twelve members, five of them Unionists, five Liberals and two Labor representatives. From this number a small war council is to be appointed.

Mr. Lloyd George's difficulty at present is to obtain adequate Liberal representation, inasmuch as nearly all the Liberals in Mr. Asquith's Cabinet are declining to serve under him. However, it was decided at a meeting of the Liberal war committee, held under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Cawley and attended by thirty members, to support the new Premier actively.

The House of Commons adjourned to-day until Tuesday.

A meeting of the Liberal party, over which Mr. Asquith will preside, will be held on Friday.

Widespread Government Control
Price of Their Support.

London, Dec. 8.—3:35 A. M.—The political writers in the London morning papers generally emphasize the importance of Mr. Lloyd George's success with the labor factions. His offer to them are said to have included, in addition to five or six ministerial posts, the establishment of a labor ministry, the institution of a labor delegate at the eventual peace conference and the promise that labor should have a voice in all matters relating to peace.

It is said in certain quarters that some of these concessions were demanded as part of the price of adhesion, and that the laborites required Government control of mines and shipping during the war, and that the Government should take possession of all vacant land for food production.

The statements of the political correspondents further show that Mr. Lloyd George was prepared to adopt a sweeping measure of state control embracing

all industries and means of transportation on land or sea.

The conference, it is said, pressed the Premier with the questions, "Conscription of labor and the conscription of wealth," and it is understood that he answered assuring the conference that his policy would be in the direction of regulating the work of the whole manhood of the country so that no class will be able to complain of its treatment.

A scheme of control of investments and savings, on lines described as being those applied to certain classes of American securities, was, it is added, fore-shadowed by Mr. Lloyd George, the effect being to place the realized wealth of the country at the Government's disposal.

It is further stated that there will be a large extension of the tax on war profits, all profits being calculated on an average of three years prior to the war, all profits in excess of this being taken by the State.

NOTABLES IN CABINET.
Eminent Business Men, Not Politicians, Named, 'Mail' Says.

London, Dec. 8.—The Daily Mail, which may be supposed to have inside information, says Mr. Lloyd George has nearly completed his Government, which will contain some eminent business men who are not politicians, notably Sir Elbert Henry Stanley, managing director of the Metropolitan District, Central London and other street railways, who, the Daily Mail asserts, will almost certainly be made President of the Board of Trade.

Andrew Bonar Law, according to the Daily Mail, is expected to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Derby War Minister.

Dr. Christopher Addison, Under Secretary of Munitions, the Daily Mail asserts, is likely to be appointed Minister of Munitions, and S. H. Lever, an accountant who reduced the cost of shells, will have a post in the Ministry.

GERMANS SEE CRISIS.
English Cabinet Situation Regarded as Failure of War Policy.

AMSTERDAM (Via London), Dec. 7.—The resignation of Premier Asquith clears the situation, according to the Koedische Zeeblad, commenting on the English political crisis the paper says: "The enemy's last forces will now be brought into the field and when they have the power of the country and the power of the sea, we shall find England ready for an honest peace."

The Koedische Zeeblad says that the Germans can view political events in England with complete composure. "The leading man," it says, "in the most powerful of the enemy's counter-attacks confirms his resignation of the failure of the war policy hitherto followed by the Entente. If the strong hand of the Entente is now to power this can only please us, for it gives the hope that a decision will come all the earlier."

VON MACKENSEN GETS THANKS FROM KAISER

Field Marshal Congratulated on His Birthday for Victory at Bucharest.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Dec. 7.—Emperor William has sent the following telegram to Field Marshal von Mackensen, in command of the Teutonic forces on the southern Rumanian front:

"It is your Excellency's birthday to-day, and the ever-memorable capture of Bucharest, the capital of the treacherous enemy, was the last to appear in arms against us, gives me the occasion, my dear Field Marshal, to express my deep thanks and fullest recognition of your and to the glorious troops of the Danube and the Ninth Army under your tried leadership, who by the greatest exertions have achieved extraordinary exploits."

"All Germany regards with pride her own sons and those of her allies whose deeds, with God's help, will be a landmark on the road to a complete victory."

Field Marshal von Mackensen was born on December 6, 1849.

ITALIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.
Austrians Hurled Back Twice on Carno Front.

Rome, Dec. 7.—Austrian troops last night twice attacked the Italian lines on the Carno front, the Italian War Office announced to-day. In each case they were repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

"Had weather continued, particularly so in the mountain region. On the Carno the artillery activity was continued yesterday. In the evening the enemy, after violent artillery preparation, attempted two successive attacks on our lines northeast of Hill 208. He was promptly stopped and repulsed on each occasion."

Skilled Men Called to Trenches.
London, Dec. 7.—The release for military service of all possible semi-skilled and skilled men who are now engaged in the manufacture of munitions has been agreed upon by the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions and the Army Council.

Books Make the Rest Presents!
Children's Book suitable for all ages. Puzzle Pictures. Drawing and Painting Books. Books of Games.

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BUCHAREST'S FALL WILL PROLONG WAR

Generally Conceded the Entente Has Suffered a Disaster.

RUMANIAN ARMY INTACT

Faulty Organization and Lack of Big Guns Cause of Surrender.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—"The fall of Bucharest is without military significance, but it is a disaster to the Entente," said Gen. P. H. Maurice, chief director of military operations in the British War Office, discussing to-day the latest military operations of the Entente Allies.

"The Rumanian army is still intact, as it was never in danger of great loss until it made the stand on the Argos, where it was defeated. It must have lost a considerable number of men when the enemy broke through."

"In our press there has evidently been much misconception in regard to the so-called Orsova army, left in the rear of the Germans. As a matter of fact there never was a Rumanian army at Orsova. The only army in Wallachia was the First Rumanian army, while slightly less than a division was left at Orsova, only with a rear guard. This detachment was cut off."

Prisoners Include Civilians.
"Reports from Germany of from 50,000 to 100,000 Rumanian prisoners must include the civilian population of the occupied districts. The material gains of the Germans around Bucharest are not as great as they expected, as the Rumanians succeeded in inflicting great damage on the oil fields, while much corn was removed."

"It is dangerous to prophesy where the Rumanians will make their stand, but it is reasonable to presume they will take a position on the narrow neck of Rumania, which still gives possession of the larger part of the country and provides strong positions for the flank."

"Some reasons for the Rumanian difficulties may be summarized as follows: Faulty organization of equipment and lack of heavy guns."

"The capture of Bucharest is a disaster to the Entente. It is declared that the fall of the Rumanian capital will cause a keen sense of grief and shame to every Englishman and that it is due before all else to the colossal blunders of Viscount Grey's diplomacy."

Disaster for the Entente.
Apart from the anti-Government criticism, it is generally conceded that the event will be a blow to the prestige of the Allies and a corresponding increase in the prestige of the central Powers.

The view is expressed that it will probably cause a prolongation of the war. One editorial says: "It is indubitable that the Entente collectively has suffered a disaster defying belittlement."

The Daily Mail assumes that the wheat the Rumanians claim to have captured is that which Great Britain bought for ten million pounds and wants to know what became of the money. A Petrograd despatch to the Post records the view that the capture will bring enormous prestige to the central Powers, but says that it will not affect the strategy of the war and involves no loss to the cause of the Allies, provided the Germans fail to establish themselves on the Black Sea coast. The despatch adds that this vital point is not now in Rumanian but Russian hands.

NO PEACE, LLOYD GEORGE TOLD
Union to Condemn False Agitators Sends Wire to Premier.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—As "the first Welshman to occupy the distinguished post of Prime Minister," a meeting of the British Empire Union to condemn false peace agitators has sent the following telegram to Lloyd George:

"The world has already recognized your value in the great strain we have gone through, with confidence we look to you to carry on the great fight for the success of British arms, and we are with you."

Italians Repulse Attacks.
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Santa Claus is on his way here

He includes in all his modern equipment the unsurpassed mineral water White Rock

SERBS LOSE GROUND NORTH OF MONASTIR

British Make Raid on Turkish Positions on Struma, at East of Line.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—On both wings of the Macedonian front fighting that resulted in setbacks for the Allies is reported to-day. In southern Serbia the Serbs lost by counter attacks two positions recently taken from the Bulgars. On the Struma front the Turks repulsed a British attack.

The Serbs were beaten near Trnova, northwest of Monastir, by East Prussian troops from the Mauthausen Lakes district, who took fifty-six prisoners. East of the Cerna, near Gradzenitz, where there has been stubborn fighting for days, the French statement says a part of the height recently taken by the Serbs was lost again. The French statement to-day says:

Army of the East—On December 6 the enemy bombarded our positions around Monastir. A new counter attack against the Serbian positions on the slopes north of Struma resulted only in the capture of part of the height recently conquered. South of Struma a Turkish trench was cleared by British troops, who brought back prisoners.

To-day's German statement reads: Near Trnova, in the Cerna River region, the often tested Mauthausen Infantry regiment No. 146 and Bulgarian companies ejected the Serbs from the position in which they had established themselves the day before yesterday. Six officers and fifty of the rank and file were captured.

In the Struma lowlands British detachments fell back before the Bulgarian defensive fire. The British had attempted to approach the positions southwest and southeast of Struma.

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RUMANIANS FLEEING ON 125 MILE FRONT

Continued from First Page.

Mackensen: Notable successes yesterday crowned the efforts and the engagements in which, in command of Field Marshal von Mackensen, the troops of the Ninth and the Danube armies, under clear-sighted leadership, defeated the Rumanian army and the Russian reinforcements that had been summoned to it, by means of speedy strokes. The commander and the troops received the reward of their victory—Bucharest, the capital of the country, which is now the latest victim of the Entente policy, together with Florest, Campina and Sinaita, which are in our possession.

The defeated enemy is retreating eastward along the entire front. Courageous fighting spirit and a tenacious will for victory caused the troops that attacked and conquered to respond to all the efforts asked of them. In addition to the German main forces, brave Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish troops did splendid work.

The Ninth Army reports the taking yesterday of 106 officers and 5,100 men as prisoners.

The operations and engagements are proceeding.

The Russian statement says: Rumanian front—South of the Trotus River fighting continues.

In Wallachia the Rumanians are retreating to the eastward under hostile pressure, holding the enemy by rear-guard actions.

Bucharest has been evacuated by the Rumanian troops. The forces to the south of Bucharest also have retired.

BERLIN CELEBRATES.
Capture of Bucharest Signal for Big Demonstration by Germans.

BERLIN (Via London), Dec. 7.—The fall of Bucharest, announced here yesterday, was observed in a manner reminiscent of the celebrations last year of victories won in the great offensive against the Russians. The newspapers issued extra editions, which were scattered among the crowds free of charge and read with the greatest eagerness.

A merry mood seized the crowds in the streets, which gave vent to pent-up emotions with shouts of joy. Some of the women were in overcoats with emotion that they wept. The restaurants were filled with crowds stuffing patriotic airs uproariously. To-day the streets are decked lavishly with flags.

The newspapers speak of the capture of Bucharest as an event of first importance, chiefly on account of the moral and political effects. It is regarded as a demonstration to the Entente Allies of the hopeless outlook for their military plans. The newspapers are unanimous in the opinion that Rumania is now virtually eliminated as a factor in the war. The Lokal Anzeiger even doubts whether the Rumanian State ever will exist again.

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CROWN PRINCE GAINS IN VERDUN ATTACK

Reaches Crest of Hill 804 and Raids Trenches on Dead Man Hill.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Indications that the Crown Prince is about to resume the Verdun offensive are seen in the Berlin and Paris war office reports to-day. Following the German attack of yesterday afternoon on Hill 304, which the Germans say they captured, a renewal of artillery fire west of the Meuse is reported. German troops also raided French trenches on Le Mort Homme Hill.

Westphalian infantry to-day occupy the summit of Hill 304, west of the Meuse and near Le Mort Homme height, Berlin reports in an official statement that recalls the Crown Prince's efforts by calling the captured hill "notable from last summer's engagements." Five French officers and 190 men were taken in the attack.

Counter Attack Expected.
The French statement of yesterday said the Germans had managed only to get into advanced trenches near Hill 304. To-night's statement from Paris speaks of artillery fighting near the hill, where it is considered certain the French will deliver a counter attack.

Since the French snatched back by a few hours fighting all the positions east of the Meuse of real importance that the Crown Prince had won in months, it is believed the Crown Prince may try to restore his prestige by attempts on the west bank of the river. Hill 304 is three miles northwest of the nearest of the Verdun forts, nearly ten miles from Verdun. It is, however, a little higher than the other forts in this region.

The Official Reports.
The French statement to-night reads: There is nothing to report except a somewhat spirited artillery action on the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 304.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads: We carried out a surprise attack on trenches of the enemy east of Metz (in Alsace) and brought back prisoners. There is nothing of importance to report from the remainder of the front.